

Peace Race well under way

The 35th Peace Race has crossed the Czech border, and from May 15 will be speeding along the roads of Poland.

Soviet debutant Rihm Suun, from Tartu, winner of the second (149 km) and third (185 km) stages leads the individual standings with 10 hr 30 min 14 sec, and is now about to embark on the fifth, 180 km long Opava to Chomstolov stretch. Heading from the same parts as 1977 Peace Race winner Olympic champion Aavo Pikum, Rihm sports a yellow jersey. Rihm showed his mastery on mountain roads and in

Interestingly enough, it is the newcomers to the Soviet squad who, grudgingly by their more experienced teammates, often waited all with trophies.

Shahit Zagreidnov, of the USSR, winner of last year's race is only four seconds behind the leader (16:31:18) and ahead of Thomas Bert and Luta Letz, from the GDR who are level with him.

The team title is being equally hotly contested. The USSR has 10 men, 11 to its right to date, normally building up a lead occasionally running into several minutes in the mountain stages. But this time round Viktor Kapitonov's team has failed to achieve this: the GDR are in the lead (49 hr 30 min 27 sec).

According to the Soviet coach, the GDR and Czechoslovak competitors, the USSR's main opponents, kept a close watch over each Soviet cyclist in the stages guarding against any spirit on his part and thus breaking the squad's smooth teamwork. Kapitonov had a lot of praise for the GDR, Czechoslovak, Polish and Bulgarian teams singling out Olaf Ljundwig of the GDR, who won the prologue and the 161 km long fourth stage as well as Johannes Lammer, of Holland, winner of the first stage (184 km), and the extraordinarily dynamic French squad for special mention.

The race ends on May 23 in Berlin.



Rihm Suun, of the USSR, celebrating in his triumph.

city streets and his flashing lights at the stadiums were unforgettable.

World boxing spectacle nearing finals

The first three Soviet boxers who competed in the Munich world championship semifinals have entered the finals.

Serik Kanakbayev, from Alma-Ata (67 kg), easily outplayed Roland Omoruyi, of Nigeria, by a 5-0 decision, and will now take on Mark Biecland, of the USA.

Viktor Miroshnichenko, from Donetsk (54 kg), eliminated Klaus-Dieter Kirstein, of the GDR, and will face American Flov Favonis.

Alexander Yagutkin, from Donetsk (91 kg), downed Pule Grzegorz Skrzecz to meet Jürgen Fanghaenel, of the GDR.

In the other divisions Ismail Musalov, of Bulgaria, is pitted against Go Jong Hvan, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (48 kg); Angel Herrera, of Cuba, will clash with Ferial Whitaker, of the USA (60 kg); and Tarmo Uusivirta, of Finland, will fight it out with Bernarito Cimas, of Cuba (75 kg).

Another three Soviet boxers will enter the rest six semifinals.

Barcelona captures football cup

Spanish Barcelona edged Belgian Standard 2-1 in the final of the 22nd European Cup Winners Cup in Barcelona. Barcelona pulled off a similar feat in 1978.

SEASON'S BESTS

Dettel Michel, 26, reached the 94.52 m mark in Berlin, the GDR's javelin record at the start of the season, and the world's top mark this far. He was seventh in the Moscow Olympics.

In Hiroshima, last winter European triple jump champion Hingorian Bala Bakos leapt 17.20 metres, the world's top mark this year. Though Bakos, 24, passed the 17 m mark only this winter it seems he is taking it now in his stride.

ACES ON COURT

Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl has expanded his winning list by taking under an hour to dispose of American Eddie Dibbs 6-1, 6-1, in the final of a big international tournament which drew a 12,000-strong crowd in New York's Forest Hills.

Significantly, Dibbs eliminated hot favourite John McEnroe, of the USA, 7-6, 6-3 in the semifinals.

In Düsseldorf, West Germany, the USA defeated Australia 2-1 to take its first yet Cup of Nations, started back in 1978, and entered by eight leading tennis nations.

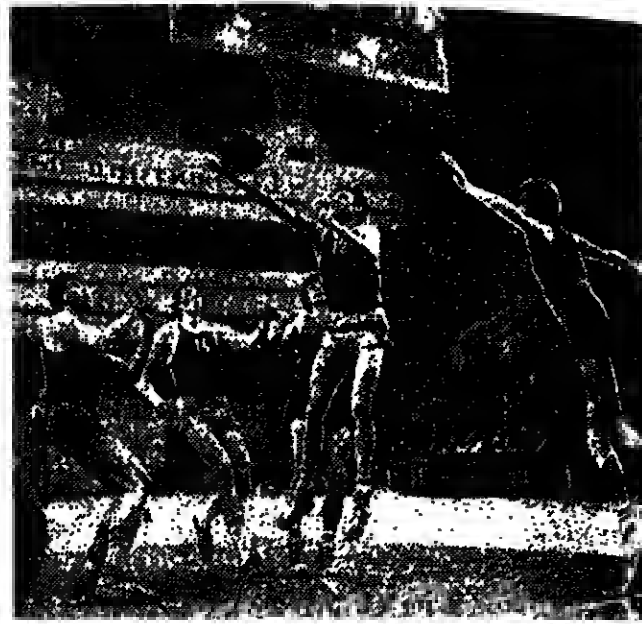
Last year's winners Czechoslovakia missed the spectacular as their ace Ivan Lendl and Tomas Smid crumpled elsewhere.

Hana Mandlikova, 19, of Czechoslovakia, beat American veteran Billie Jean King 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 in a thrilling semifinals match of an international women's tournament in Perugia, Italy.

In the final world's No. 1 player American Chris Evert-Lloyd beat Mandlikova 6-0, 6-3. Incidentally, Mandlikova stayed away from the game for quite a while following an injury and is now relieving her good form.



The handball Central Army Club, who have sewn up their seventh national title, are threatening an opponent's goal.



The Central Army Club basketballers beat visiting Budapest Polytechnic team 91-69.

SOVIET CLIMBERS HOMEWARD BOUND

Now that the first ascent of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak at 8,848 m, by a Soviet team of climbers following a yet untravelling route to the summit is recent history, specialists seem to be agreed that this was the most successful expedition in the long history of mountaineering — for 11 Soviet climbers reached the top.

In his message of greetings to the expedition and its organizers, Leonid Brezhnev said: It was with great emotion that I, along with the whole Soviet nation, followed your successful

assault which you had devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, making world history.

Below, Vladimir Soloviev, national mountaineering coach to the USSR Sports Committee, answers some questions on the ascent.

— Why were Edward Mikoy and Vladimir Babushkin the first to scale the peak?

— In no way wishing to belittle their brilliant accomplishment, I am still of the opinion that they had good luck on this occasion. When it came to the ascent, our climbers actually took turns: some went upwards to pitch new camps while others descended for supplies. Mikoy and Babushkin happened to be higher than the rest when the team decided to attempt a final assault.

— Was there any help with the chosen route?

— The route turned out to be even more promising than we had expected. The climber had to have lifting winds and nearly —40°C frost. In one of their radio messages, the climbers said that judging by the hooks on climbing ropes they were the first to reach such a testing route at such an altitude, and stressed the peaks seemed quite tame and cozy by comparison.

The team will return to Moscow in late May or early June.

INFORMATION

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CHURCHMEN CALL FOR PEACE

On behalf of hundreds of millions of believers we urge you to take vigorous action to put an end to the scourge of nuclear weapons and to release the tremendous resources now being squandered on armaments to create a world without war. This reads the final document issued by the "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe" World Conference which has just ended in Moscow. The document will be forwarded to the second

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Nearly ten thousand students taking part in a peace march gathered at a rally in the central square of the Siberian city of Barnaul.

Francois Mitterrand: Western Europe should protect its own interests

Bern, F. Mitterrand, the French President, has made it clear once again that West European states do not intend to give in to open pressure on the part of the USA which is now trying to make the allies go back on their gas agreements with the USSR.

We will not allow other countries to control our relations, said F. Mitterrand, addressing Western European states in Hamburg. He stressed the political and economic interests of the French President also spoke out in favour of securing an independent position for Western Europe in NATO.

He expressed the hope that the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe would lead to positive results in the interests of peace.

FACTS and EVENTS

It has become known to the government of India that Pakistan is making bacteriological weapons. This information is contained in a written reply from the Minister of Defence, R. Venkateswara, to a group of Indian MPs.

Drivers "under the influence" in the USA cause material and financial damage to the tune of over 24,000 million dollars a year. This information came from Eugene Mayum, Vice-President of one of the country's largest insurance companies: Government Employment Insurance (GEICO).

Indonesia's explored oil deposits are estimated at about 80,000 million barrels, declared D. Subono, president-director of the state-owned oil company Pertamina. The deposits will ensure oil production in the country for the next 40 to 60 years.

to an attempt to establish control over the Falkland Islands (also Malvinas), the British government is sending reinforcement after reinforcement in the conflict area. The requisition of the "Queen Elizabeth" was announced recently to take about 3,000 more troops to the South Atlantic.



The Queen Elizabeth leaving Southampton bound for the South Atlantic.

SOYUZ T-5 DOCKING OPERATION SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

The Soyuz T-5 spaceship which was launched into the Earth's orbit on May 13 has docked successfully with the Salyut-7 station. Cosmonauts Anatoly Bereznev and Valentin Lebedev are now on board

the station. And thus the planned research Salyut-7 — Soyuz T-5 complex has started its operations in orbit.

Our correspondent asked Professor Konstantin Pochtinsky to comment on the flight.

Q: What new equipment is carried by the Salyut-7 station? A: Salyut-7 belongs to the same class of orbital stations as Salyut-6. It resembles its predecessor in design and is also equipped with two docking units. But it has different research equipment and many modifications have been made both to the station and to the operating systems.

For example, the station's computer complex will have a greater capacity in controlling Salyut-7. The crew will thus be able to devote more time to research and recreation.

Q: What can you tell us about the Salyut-7 research programme?

A: The principal direction of the research is the same as for Salyut-6. It includes astrophysical experiments in the study of the physics of outer space, as well as observation of the Earth and taking photos of it for economic purposes. The cosmonauts will also continue their experiments to obtain new data on weightlessness and medical and biological studies of the human organism as it is affected by flight in space.

The new equipment is expected to provide new results in all fields. There is a whole set of instruments for studying space X-rays. Three new instruments will concentrate on experiments involving the station's atmosphere. On the whole, however, emphasis in the research programme is on continuity.

BRITAIN'S ILLEGAL ACTIONS

The British government continues to extend the zone of hostilities in the Atlantic Ocean arbitrarily declaring vast expanses of the high seas closed to ships and aircraft from other countries. Such actions are in clear contravention to the 1958 High Seas Convention and are viewed accordingly by the Soviet Union as being illegal.

This reads a note delivered to Sir Curtis Keeble, Ambassador of Great Britain to the USSR, at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

What is more, it is said in the note, while intensifying its military action in the South Atlantic, Britain attempts to create diplomatic cover for its activities by addressing several misplaced "warnings" to the Soviet side aimed at creating an impression of Soviet "involvement" in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands (also Malvinas). Meanwhile the facts show quite

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Soviet-Kampuchean talks

The Soviet people will continue to support the efforts of the friendly people of Kampuchea aimed at the achievement of social and economic change in the country.

Thus reads the joint Soviet-Kampuchean communiqué issued on the talks held in Moscow between the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen.

During the negotiations special attention was paid to the situation in South-East Asia. In the communiqué it is stressed that states in the region, the FRG, SRV and the LPDR in particular, are the object of dangerous intrigues and open pressure from imperialist and hegemonial circles which are responsible for the flare-up in tension in relations between the two groups of these countries — ASEAN and Indochina.

The PRK Minister of Foreign Affairs confirmed the desire of the Indochinese states for a constructive dialogue for an expansion in cooperation and contacts with ASEAN countries in order to achieve normalisation in relations between the groups of South-East Asian states.

The two sides have condemned the provocative manoeuvres started by forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the pretext of looking for ways of settling the "Kampuchean problem" which has been invented by them.

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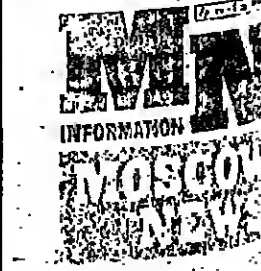
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Is Reagan leading Americans up the garden path?

Washington. Noted US politician and Senate Democratic leader A. Cranston has told President Reagan that he either misled the public or was himself seriously misinformed in claiming that during the strategic limitation talks America was unilaterally disarming while the USSR gained in strategic superiority.

In his telegram to the president, Cranston expressed his full disagreement with Reagan's evaluation of the present balance of forces between the USA and the USSR.

I am deeply concerned about the fact that several of your recent press conference state-

ments, apart from being misleading, show that US arms control policy is taking a dangerous new course, he said. Cranston further demanded that the administration make it clear whether or not it intended to comply with the SALT-2 provisions. As a result of Reagan's statements, I am under the impression, he emphasized, that America can at any moment end compliance with these provisions. Your refusal to give a firm undertaking that America will comply with this treaty creates an ambiguity which undermines US security, Cranston charged.

EGON BAHR: FALSE CONCEPT SHOULD BE DITCHED

Bonn. E. Bahr, chairman of Bundestag subcommittee on disarmament and armaments control, said in an interview to "The New York Times" that the question of America's renunciation of the first nuclear strike should be placed in a broad context. The political ramifications of such a move would be critically important: an end would be put to the discussions, which have cost such a shadow over the Western alliance. In other words, the West European suspicion that America might be intending to conduct a nuclear war within the European continent in the event of an outbreak in hostilities would be removed. A unilateralist doctrine renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons would add to security, Bahr emphasized.

Such a doctrine, he continued, could result from an agreement

between the USA and the Soviet Union, from an agreement between the two military-political groupings based on rough parity in conventional armaments. This parity and the above doctrine supplement each other and bolster our mutual security. What more could we wish for, asks Bahr.

In other words, he concludes, the scrapping of the first nuclear strike doctrine would not detract from Western security.

BRITAIN'S ILLEGAL ACTIONS

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unequivocally that the Soviet Union has given not the slightest justification for such allegations and this is well known in London.

The British ambassador was also told that the above-men-



Though olive branches may not make ideal fishing rods, the thing that matters is the catch. Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

CHURCHMEN CALL FOR PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. The conference sent an appeal to the world governments, urging that the nuclear nations should never, anywhere, under any circumstances, use their weapons, that they should work for the relaxation of international tension and for honest cooperation in culture, science, technology and the economy in order that outstanding issues be settled by peaceful means only.

Messages of greetings to delegates were read out at the conference as follows: from the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N. Tikhonov, from the UN Secretary-General and from the heads of state and government of several nations; from Pope Paul II; from Archbishop of Canterbury Runcie, from the Dalai Lama and other clergymen.

Dangerous alliance

New York. UPI-TASS. Israel, South Africa and Taiwan are carrying out intense work on the development of joint nuclear missile systems, including those of the US cruise missile type, say three Israeli scientists. They point out that in this way Tel Aviv is getting its hands on ground-based missiles which threaten the whole Arab world.

Peace torch on its way

A peace torch march sponsored by the Greek Committee for International Disarmament and the Movement for National Independence and Peace and Disarmament has set out from the ancient Greek town of Olympia.

The march is dedicated to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and will cover thousands of kilometers across Europe, Canada and the USA to end in New York, on June 2. It will deliver a petition to the session signed by numerous participants of the anti-war movement demanding a halt to the arms race and a ban on the manufacture of all types of weapons of mass destruction: nuclear, neutron and chemical arms included.

Indira Gandhi: Pakistan is playing a double game

Delhi. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has recently condemned the Pakistani policies pursued by the military regime since a further escalation of the country's military potential. Speaking at a meeting of Dharmika, the state of Himachal Pradesh, she said that India was determined to establish friendly relations with Pakistan, however, she said, is playing a double game, paying lip service to the need to normalize relations with her while continuing to buy the latest weapons from America and other Western countries. We are in no doubt, she charged, that they are bent for use against India.

The arms race, the Indian prime minister said, forces India to waste resources on defense to the detriment of its economic development.

Soviet-Kampuchean talks

(Continued from page 1)

The Soviet Union recently declares that the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea exercising complete power over the entire territory of the country is the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea at other international organizations and forums.

Lebanon under threat of invasion

Beirut. Tel Aviv continues its sabre-rattling exercises preparing for an invasion of Lebanon. We only recognize strength in the attainment of our goals, declared a representative of Israeli general staff, trying to broaden the Lebanese and the Palestinian. He confirmed that Israeli units were concentrated along Lebanon's southern border and were in full combat readiness, waiting for marching orders. We will go as far as Beirut if need be, said the general.

Israeli Minister of Commerce and Industry G. Peled acknowledged that the Begin government is united on the question of the strike against Lebanon. This is a foregone conclusion, he noted cynically, stating that the only difference concerned the methods to be employed.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE CONGRESS

Prague. The world congress for peace and life and against nuclear war due to take place on June 15-19, 1983 to Prague will be a major forum of the progressive forces in the world opposed to nuclear war and in favor of the preservation and strengthening of peace. World Peace Council Chairman R. Choudhury said a press conference here.

Next year, he pointed out, will be critical in the drive against nuclear war for it is precisely then that the Washington administration plans to site new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Congress, Choudhury stressed, will concentrate on halting the dangerous plans of American imperialism.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION CONDEMNED

Amman. An emergency session of the UN Council in Namibia held in Tanzania has demanded urgent implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia.

The declaration confirms unqualified support for this illegal-occupied nation fighting for independence under the guidance of the South-West African People's Organization. The delegates have emphasized that the armed struggle of the Namibian people remains the key element in their winning of freedom and independence.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Q The village of Vaeir, where the borders of Holland, the FRG and Belgium converge, was the meeting place for demonstrators demanding that the three countries be freed of nuclear weapons. A manifesto was adopted calling on local authorities to declare this area a nuclear-free zone.

Q According to the West German Federal employment survey, unemployment in April rose to 12.2 per cent, a record high for this month in the past 10 years.

Q The authorities lifted on 1st-month ban on the California "Al-Sabeel" newspaper run by the Socialist Labour Party.

Q The United Nations Children's Fund has issued figures showing that more than 156 million children in Latin America live below the poverty line.

Q The population of Australia has reached 15,000,000, says the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Over the past five years, the population has been growing at an average annual rate of 1.24 per cent there are 27.6 thousand more women than men in Australia.

PEOPLE

Not only is US Secretary of Labor R. Donovan known to be a bribed trade union boss, but he also appears to have been on quite intimate terms with the mafia. These facts have come to the knowledge of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, which has launched an independent investigation into Donovan's shady dealings.

One of the commission's reports, revealed that in his earlier capacity as director of a construction company, Donovan was of the mafia who helped him keep the workers in hand in exchange for lavish remuneration.



Arab protests against the arbitrary rule of the Israeli occupying forces continue non-stop on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip, and in East Jerusalem. In an attempt to quell these protests, the Israelis are resorting increasingly to arms and to other equally cruel methods of repression.

In the photo: an Israeli soldier with a helmet attached to his rifle in a Jerusalem street.

AMERICA'S HANDOUTS TO ALLIES

Washington. The House International Relations Committee has approved a bill appropriating 10,000 million dollars in US aid to foreign countries in 1983 fiscal year.

Under the programme, which is Washington's important instrument in reaching its foreign policy goals, Israel and Egypt will get big chunks worth 1,700 million and 1,300 million dollars respectively in economic aid

and for purchases of American weapons. Israel is the main "friend and ally" of the USA in the Middle East, while Egypt is getting handouts from Washington primarily for its part in the anti-Arab Camp David deal. Much aid is being given to Turkey which the USA regards an important link in strengthening NATO's southern flank. Other big recipients are Spain, Portugal and some other countries.

PROVOCATIVE MANOEUVRES

Caracas. Venezuela's media are protesting against the Pentagon's naval exercises, "Ocean Venture-82", off the Central American and Caribbean shores. These provocative games, stressed the Caracas-based "El

Diario de Caracas", are but crude military blackmail aimed at bowdlerizing Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and democratic forces of the entire region regarded by Washington as a hindrance to its imperialist policy.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS' FINDS ALONG CHINESE TRADE ROUTE

A town and three fortresses a thousand years old have been found on an ancient trade route crossing the Toluca-Mexico Desert in China, AP reports. Archaeologists retrieved many household items and tools as well as coins from the ruins, some of which date back to the Tan dynasty (618-908 A.D.).

LONGEST BRIDGE IN ASIA

In Malaysia the construction has begun of a 8.4 kilometres bridge, the longest in Asia. It will connect the Malay Peninsula of Penang with the mainland. The Panang bridge, which is to cost the Federal treasury one thousand million Malaysian ringgits, is the major industrial project under the fourth five-year plan for economic development. The bridge is expected to be open to traffic early in 1985.

SOLAR STATION IN THE ALPS

In Switzerland, a solar station is to be built high in the Alps, the UPI agency reports. The station will be equipped with 500 huge mirrors measuring 30 square metres each.

DRAW IN COLOUR AND SMELL THE PICTURE

A factory in Madrid has produced unusual crayons which both colour and smell. They can be used to draw an apple, for instance, and the picture will smell of apples.

FIVE-WHEEL CAR



Two French garage mechanics, the brothers Mark and Alain Lamourieux, have built this original racing car with five wheels. It can travel at speeds of up to 300 kilometres per hour. The car will soon be tried out in a race. Photo from magazine "Parade" (PRB)

An island auctioned off

"The government is now selling even islands," sarcastically remarked the Italian press describing an unusual auction of which a small island of Polynesia was the subject. The island is famous for its unusual nature which was suggested by Lord Byron. A local naturalist wanted to buy the island to set up a public recreation zone there, but his savings were scarcely enough to buy a dozen square metres of land there. He could not buy the island, but he managed to buy a small piece of land in the area, which he has now bought by a certain Marina Colombo.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

U.S. PROPS UP COLONIALISM

By taking the side of its NATO ally, Britain, in the Falkland (Malvinas) conflict, America has cast aside its formerly much publicized commitment to Argentina arising out of the Pan-American mutual aid treaty, which forms the core of the Organization of American States, writes PRAVDA. This treaty has been repeatedly invoked by Washington when it needed to camouflage its policeman-like activities against the national liberation movements of the region under the flag of "joint action". At present, too, it is trying to use the military mechanism of the treaty to carry out planned armed intervention in Central America.

But now that America has announced its support for British neo-colonial adventurism, the paper points out, the Latin American countries have woken up to the fact that Washington makes use of the OAS only for its own mercenary purposes, spinning the interests of its partners. This is why more and more people in South and Central America are calling for a revision of the Pan-American set-up, especially its military aspects. It is clear, the paper continues, that the already mighty gap between the Latin American peoples and the biggest of the imperialist powers has become still wider.

FRG: UPSWING IN RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM

There are nearly twenty thousand members belonging to the 75 right-wing extremist organizations in West Germany, writes IZVESTIA. A growing number of operations, no matter by 22 "action groups" which include one and a half thousand "storm-troopers" who set off bombs, carry out shootings and attacks on anti-fascists and democrats, daub swastikas on walls and have calls for racist pogroms.

Analyzing the causes of this dangerous new wave of right-wing extremist activities, IZVESTIA expresses the opinion that it is due to an overall deterioration in the general situation in the country. Economic vicissitudes, massive unemployment and the lack of any prospects for young people play into the hands of the neo-fascist "storm-troopers". There is another major factor, however—the authorities' tolerant attitude towards such activities. A fact that is directly linked to the arms race and to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile systems in the FRG.

CMEA: EXAMPLE OF DYNAMISM AND FLEXIBILITY

In terms of the scale of its industrial and agricultural output and trade, the Council of Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA) is the largest international economic community in the world, writes the NEW TIMES magazine. It is more independent of international markets than any other group of economically integrated countries. The economies of CMEA countries are much less dependent on the ups and downs of world market trends than are those of Western countries. The planning of national economies and the implementation of a comprehensive programme for socialist economic integration have proved their efficiency both in levelling off the economic and social development of individual countries and in combating the difficulties experienced by some CMEA countries.

CMEA's strength, flexibility and dynamism are more than enough safeguard against any attempts to break up the community.

The magazine declares that with their considerable economic potential, the socialist countries are, at the same time, interested in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with Western nations. However, ruling circles in some of these countries are placing obstacles on the road towards normal trade.

OKINAWA—A JUMPING BOARD FOR AGGRESSION IN ASIA

In essence, the White House handed Okinawa to the Pentagon, not to Japan, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in a comment on the 10th anniversary of the Japanese-US agreement on the return of the island to Japan. The paper recalls that more than half US military facilities in the Country of the Rising Sun are located in Okinawa.

Japan's 47th prefecture has been repeatedly used by the Pentagon as a jumping board for aggression in Asia. It was from there that US aircraft left on bombing missions for Korea and Vietnam. C-130 planes took off from the air force base Kadena in 1980 and headed for Iran in the disastrous venture "to free" the American hostages there.

The United States' undivided sway in the island, "Sovetskaya Rossiya" notes, is being pictured as some "beast" wanting "a peaceful and secure life" for the local population. But facts make nonsense of Washington's propaganda. The Americans have deprived the Okinawans inhabitants of the right to live and work in peace.

A Maugh from Africa

A likeness of a human being reared by animals unexpectedly turned up in Africa when woodcutters found a humanoid creature on the west bank of Lake Victoria in Kenya. Reporting about the find from Nairobi, the American UPI news agency says that his body is covered with thick hair and that it has a long beard.

John, as the African Maugh was later called, refused to sleep in bed at night, preferring to sleep in a nest he had built for himself in a tree. He ate raw meat, fruit, vegetables, and tree fodies.

Specialists believe that John, who doctors estimate is 27 now, behaves as he does because he

was stolen by monkeys as a baby and has grown up among them.

Lost property

to suit all occasions

Over the past 19 months, more than one million eight hundred thousand letters have added up at lost property offices, after having been left in railway cars and at stations in Japan. Among them are 10 urns containing the ashes of dead people, nearly 100 artificial "fetus" half a million "bambinos", and purses with money. On average, every third object has been returned to its owner.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV



NATO reaching out beyond Europe

For the first time ever, a communique issued as a NATO defence ministers session has stated that NATO members can use their military force in support of operations beyond the NATO's "sphere of action" should this answer to the advancement of their vital interests. It has been emphasized at NATO Council meetings that before the end of the year, principles will be formulated for expanding the alliance's "sphere of action".

For quite a few years now Washington has been working hard to get the bloc to advance America's interests outside Europe, and with a visible measure of success. Significantly enough, the above declaration was taken against a background of hostilities in the South Atlantic. The Falkland conflict, which, one would have supposed, would have alerted the world to the destructive and perilous nature of muscle-flexing exercises, has been used instead by Washington and London as an "argument" for expanding NATO's "sphere of action".

At the session the USA declared yet once again that the allies would have to be in-

voled in the defence of Western interests in the Persian Gulf. From whom? Says US Defence Secretary C. Weinberger: We must roll back a Russian attack. It would seem that Washington has got its way with the allies.

In face of mounting American pressure to get the allies to agree to an expanded "sphere of action" for NATO, the latter have been steadily giving ground. It should not be forgotten that West Germany, which signed the above NATO communique only recently categorically spoke out against a revised "sphere of action". Indeed, a recent Pentagon report acknowledges that many West Europeans are opposed to supporting American operations in various "hot spots" of the globe. NATO supreme commander in Europe General J. Rogers has admitted that some of America's NATO partners reject the idea that their zone of action reaches as beyond the European mainland. Many noted West European politicians have announced their disagreement with the idea of the US-led "sphere of action" over the Persian Gulf, on the contrary,

many West Europeans think that it is America that threatens the stability in that area and the oil flow to Europe.

Nevertheless, in the long run, the United States has got the better of its partners. Washington, it should be noted, has a record of resorting to similar measures in any deterioration in the international climate either provoked by the Americans or in which the Americans themselves are involved, and the Falkland conflict is just one such example. In selling the allies the idea that an expanded NATO "sphere of action" would meet their own interests, the United States is in fact only concerned with American interests and hopes for the alliance to follow more readily in its lead. Their ultimate goal is to gain control over the partner policies and economies.

Clearly, it is both short-sighted and, what is more, dangerous to play up to such a line, or in going along with the idea of an expanded NATO "sphere of action" the bloc members are helping America gain military superiority over the USSR and against military

parity. NATO members, it would appear, are not in the slightest bit perturbed by the fact that such actions run counter to their own charter. Article 6 of the charter designates the alliance's "sphere of action" as being the territory of its partners in North America and Europe "to the north of the Tropic of Cancer" only. An expansion of NATO's functions would entail escalating world tension and an erosion of the groundwork of dialogue and trust among nations.

Security in the Persian Gulf area will never be achieved through reliance on strength or a military solution. The area's complex problems, instead of messing up sea and air armadas in the Gulf, which is needed, Moscow emphasizes, is to remove the military threat through an international agreement. Joint action taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides would be propitious to bringing about stability and calm. It is guaranteeing the sovereign rights of the states in the region and the security of sea and other communications linking it with the rest of the world. Fresh task forces, black-mill, blockade and similar actions redolent of the times of colonial plunder will never restore peace and security to the South Atlantic.

Disputed issues should be settled through negotiations. What the world now needs is a search for mutually acceptable solution and a way out of the deadlock of confrontation rather than bolstering confrontation between the military blocs, which is precisely what NATO decision on "expansion" is showing us.

John the Maugh

OUR FUTURE

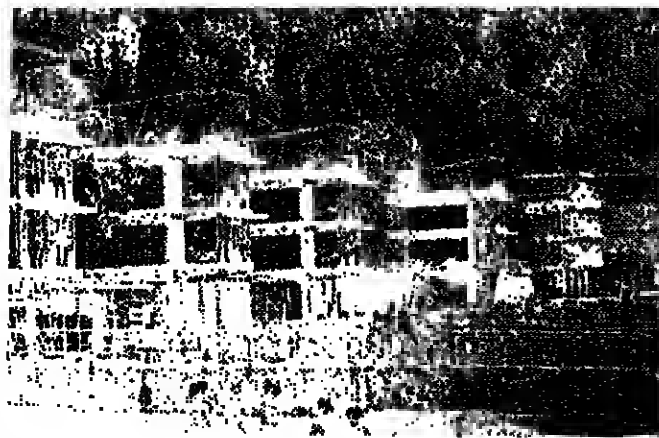
Children have always been the object of the greatest love the world over. Our future lies in their hands.

Soviet society concentrates much money and effort on the upbringing of children. Childhood should be more than just a happy, carefree time. It is important to bring up a human being who is not indifferent to what is happening in the world which surrounds him.

The upbringing of children is not only the responsibility of family and school. The Young Pioneers Organization bearing the name of Lenin has a lot of experience in this field. On May 10, this organization will be 60 years old. It has a history, achievements and heroes of its own.

A great number of grown-ups devote much effort to children, trying to pass on to them their knowledge. Every child can find a favorite pastime in the Palace of Pioneers of which there are 5 thousands. Here there are drama circles and circles for young technologists, studios for drawing and sculpture, sports and chess clubs, clubs for young botanists and animal lovers. This country has more than 8 thousand children's libraries and more than 130 children's theatres. Over 70 Pioneer newspapers and magazines and thousands of books for children are published with a multibillion circulation.

Out the main merit of the Young Pioneers Organization is the way it stimulates the development of initiative. It helps children to show their talent and put their characters to the test. Pioneer activities are full of interest as well as being of use to society: for instance, Pioneers undertake studies of a



● Just as 60 years ago, the huge summer camps the Pioneers, the young builders of our new society, to gather together before setting off for a new project.

● Top picture. A corner of the All-Union Artek Pioneer Camp. This world famous children's holiday camp began as a series of tents on the Crimean Black Sea coast.

● Bottom picture. These girls are busy on designs for a new amateur cartoon film.



district's history, organize school museums, engage in amateur technology, etc. It is while they are Pioneers that boys and girls often find their purpose in life, their vocation.

Sixty years ago there were very few Pioneers. Today there are 50 million. Pioneer Day has become a national holiday: most Soviet people, after all, belonged to the Young Pioneers Organization in their childhood.



Round the Soviet Union

● RARE KINDS OF CEREALS—THE SO-CALLED OROZ—HAVE BEEN SENT TO KAZAKH SCIENTISTS BY THEIR COLLEAGUES FROM THE VAVILOV RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PLANT BREEDING IN LENINGRAD. The seeds which have been taken from a collection of the world flora have been sent to the selection centers in Kazakhstan for growing new type of grain.

● SOME OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST BOOKS HAVE RECENTLY OPENED IN THE ESTONIAN CITY OF TARTU. The museum's permanent display has opened in the scientific library of the Tartu State University.

● TURKMENISTAN'S FIRST EVER GROUP OF RIVER PILOTS HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING. FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE REPUBLIC'S TERRITORY CONSISTS OF THE KARAKUM DESERTS. More than 40 graduates from Chardzhou vocational training school No. 11 were dispatched to the fleet serving the Karakum Canal. The canal facilitates the later delivery of cargo to construction projects in the desert. More than 150 thousand tonnes of cargo were carried along the canal last year.

● MILLIONS OF YOUNG WHITEFISH, WITH A HIGH COMMERCIAL POTENTIAL HAVE BEEN RAISED AT THE IRKUTSK FISHFARM. One, two, and greyling young fish bred in artificial reservoirs will significantly increase fish stocks in Eastern Siberia.

● A SUPERSTRONG CHINA GRADE OF STEEL INVENTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ENGINES, HAS BEEN PRODUCED BY THE DNEPRDZHSK FACTORY. This grade is the last in a series of new steels designed for highly effective metal-cutting tools.

● A new BelAZ dumper, which can carry 180 tonnes of 50 km per hour, will speed up the mining process. The dumper produced by the Byelorussian auto works is about to take its first test run. It is planned to use these

dummers, said the works' chief designer L. Dubynsk, of the Kuznetsk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz mines where they will carry overburden rock. They will be followed by heavy-duty, specially-built coal lorries whose manufacture is being accelerated at the same works.

Learning to drive the 18-tonne giant is no more difficult than an ordinary lorry and requires only a short period of additional training.

● The design work on holographic technology is proceeding at such a pace that it is quite possible that the first holographic cinema may be opened in the next five years. Holographic TV is a long-term proposition, since as yet no operating principles have been formulated for it, Komor stresses.

● The authors of the cinematograph research institute, argues in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. This transition, he contends, will have an impact similar to that of the replacement of silent films by talkies or black-and-white by color.

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● They have compiled a map of the BAN zone which has been awarded a medal by the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. In 1980, preliminary exploration began along a 500 km railway line which is to link Borkhakh, Tannu and Yakutsk.

Permafrost studies geared to the solution of national economic problems carried out over nearly one half of the territory of the country are both vital and promising, and this work should be encouraged in every way possible, the authors conclude.

● Holographic and multiangle stereoscopy are making the changeover from the current flat-screen to three-dimensional films a very realistic proposition. V. Komor, Doctor of Science (Technology), head of the

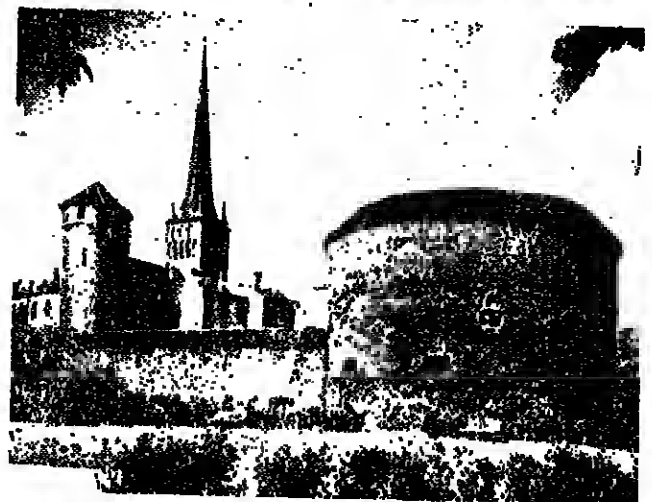
Places to visit

Tower museum in Tallinn

Europe's largest naval museum has opened in "Fol Margerita", a tower built in Tallinn five centuries ago to guard the maritime entrance in the city. Among the most interesting exhibits are nearly fifty models of sea-going ships of different periods.

The exhibition rooms are spread over the four floors of the tower. They are linked by a winding staircase resembling a ship's gangway.

The present exhibition of the tower museum is called "Old Books on Navigation, Sailing Directions and Maritime Practices". Most visitors are attracted by "The Marine Calendar", one of the oldest exhibits on view dating from 1733, and by "The Maritime Practices", a book published in 1804 in St. Petersburg. The volumes on display are in English, Russian and German languages. Many were previously used on board a ship and in maritime schools.



The "Fol Margerita" gun-tower belongs in the latest group of Tallinn fortifications. It was built when large-calibre guns made their appearance.

Its construction was most probably begun in 1510 and completed in 1520. The massive walls are more than ten metres thick at the base.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEACE FUND IN LITHUANIA

Jones Gussas, a worker from the "Ekranas" TV picture plant in the Lithuanian town of Panevezys has donated his fees for the development of the electrical circuit of analytical balances to the Lithuanian Peace Fund. "Please, transfer my modest gift to the children of Kampuchea who lost their parents or their shelter as a result of the bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary," he wrote in his statement.

The Chairman of the Lithuanian Republican Peace Fund, Francis Durbavskis says, that such voluntary contributions are regularly received on the bank account of the organization from workers and pensioners, distinguished scientists and artists, accounts from organizations, individual enterprises, rural cooperatives and state farms, scientific institutions and the Catholic church.

Theatrical and the National Philharmonic orchestras and concert bands with the artists voluntarily transferring their pay to the Peace Fund.

According to the charter, all contributions are sent to the central Peace Fund of the Soviet Union and are used to aid peoples that are fighting for peace, against imperialism, for freedom, independence and social progress.

OF INTEREST

Flamingo loses its bearings

An unusual visitor — a big white and pink flamingo — has flown into the Latvian city of Riga. Because of the aggressive behavior of a flock of sea gulls, the bird was forced to abandon its post at the Pļavinas BEP roosting stadium. Here, it is fed by its hospitable fellow citizens. Ornithologists say that it is one for flamingos which usually roost in more southerly areas, for their homes to migrate to a freshwater reservoir in the north. The bird must have got lost from its flock and found its way to Riga, of course.

SCHOOL CLASSES IN OBSERVATORY

Astronomers have asked senior schoolchildren from School No. 2 in Tartu to ascertain the orbits of several minor planets, an assignment which the children have accomplished with success.

The children learned to make such calculations at the club of young astronomers at Tartu State University. As a "teaching aid" they used the asteroids with orbits between Mars and Jupiter. The results of their observations were passed over to the Crimean observatory which is the centre for the study of minor planets.

The club of young explorers meets in a room which at the start of last century was the study of the famous astronomer V. Struve. It is an unusual room, as it is rich in a variety of astronomical instruments, compiled by the boys and girls themselves, and a handbook atlas of the sky. The children carefully preserve the unique astronomical instruments which were used by V. Struve.

At the moment, the children have joined the grown-up astronomers in watching the line-up of the planets.

Science and technology

AT DIRECTOR LEVEL

An assembly of the directors of Europe's oncological institutions was held recently at the All-Union Oncological Research Centre, at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. It was attended by 32 directors representing 19 countries.

The following directors read papers: Dr. H. Wirtz, Director of the Vienna Institute and Chairman of the Assembly; Professor S. Tenenberger, Chairman of the programme committee and Director of the Berlin Institute, and Professor S. Bekhard, director of the Budapest Institute.

The assembly discussed possibilities for cooperation in studying the long-term effects of cancer treatment.

Additional members to the executive of the European Organization of Oncological Institutes were elected including N. M. Trepannikov, of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

FOREST FROM PEAT: PACK SEEDLINGS

Seedlings inserted in peat packs are now used in the planting of new forests in the Hanka steppe in the Maritime Territory — in the east of this country.

This method of planting trees has been invented by scientists

from the Far-Eastern Research Institute of Forestry. The roots of seedlings of coniferous trees — Siberian cedar and pine — stored off in nurseries, are covered by a peat mixture. When planted in the open air, a "packed" seedling has a good reserve of nutrient matter and is thus better able to adjust to the unfavourable conditions of a weed-swept plain.

HOOVER FOR FACTORY-USE

An ionizer generator, designed by the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineers and the All-Union Research Institute, reduces dust content in the air by 30 to 40 per cent. By producing a corona discharge of electrodes, the generator not only settles small fractions of dust, it also ionizes the air indoors making it fresher. The generator is designed for use at

FILM ABOUT CHILDREN OF ANTI-FASCISTS

Leningrad documentary film makers went on tour of many European countries to shoot a film about the destiny of children of anti-fascists, young revolutionaries who found their second homeland in the Soviet Union. They tell in Russian about their experiences from the abroad.

On the eve of the Second World War the Soviet Union hospitably welcomed Spanish, Bulgarian, German and Chinese children who were victimized by their home countries for the ideological convictions of their parents. Boys and girls of more than 30 nationalities were brought up, for example, at an international orphanage in Tashkent, a pacific centre. The film team devote sequences to that town and the newscasters of the past to comment on the subject.

Chavdar Dragolchev, the son of famous Bulgarian woman revolutionary Tzvetka Dragolcheva, took part in the film about the past. Chavdar was born in a prison cell and later on secretly sent to the USSR. Fritz Stumpe, the son of German communist parents who fled from Gestapo after his mother was arrested and father emigrated, remembers many interesting facts. The film also tells the story of the young son of Joseph Brodsky's son, Yury Brodsky, who lost a hand in the battle of Moscow and then fought as a member of guerrilla detachments in Yugoslavia.

We are grateful to our destiny that we have had the lucky chance of meeting these people. A TVSS correspondent was told by the producer of the documentary, Mikhail Litvakov, that all our heroes are united by internationalism, profound conviction of the triumph of the revolutionary ideals.

The film was made using documentary film sequences from archives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Spain, and Czechoslovakia.

lateral factories and other plants where dust concentration in the air exceeds safety requirements.

SHEPHERDS DELIGHT

20th-CENTURY STYLE

At the request of local farmers, Turkmenian specialists have designed these electrically self-sufficient houses which can be taken apart and moved in a matter of minutes. The yurts (below) of synthetic material are made out of separate blocks which are easy to transport and are particularly useful for shepherds. They are provided with solar batteries and equipment for drawing water from wells. The miniature solar stations on the rooftop are easy to install and will keep going for long periods without the need for repairs. Household appliances and electrical shears can be worked off the batteries.

VIEWPOINT

THE USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND ITS PARTNERS

The All-Union Trade Chamber (now called the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry) was set up half a century ago on May 26, 1932. It is a public organization contributing to the development of trade as well as to economic, scientific and technological relations with other countries. Below, Boris BOULISOV, President of the Chamber, writes about its activities.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade relations is a complex and dynamic system which interacts closely with the national economy as a whole. Today the Soviet Union has 142 trading partners. The volume of our state's export-import deals has grown by more than four times over the past decade. The 11th five-year plan (1981-1985) provides for a further growth of business with our foreign partners. This is the task facing the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and also the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Chamber enters into business relations with chambers and similar organizations in more than 80 countries operating with 50 of them on a long-term contractual basis. The Chamber has offices in a number of countries — Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland and the following mixed trade chambers have been set up: the British-Soviet, Italian-Soviet, Finnish-Soviet, Franco-Soviet, Czechoslovak-Soviet in addition to the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. Chamber committees have been formed to develop Soviet trade with the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union, with Spain, the FRG and Japan.

The Chamber also extends invitations to individual businessmen. Such visits are organized in accordance with conference schedules approved by Soviet ministries, departments and foreign trade organizations and, as a result, mutually advantageous contracts are concluded.

Each year the Chamber sponsors 25 to 30 Soviet exhibitions abroad. A Finnish industrial exhibition, held in Moscow, was back in 1946, set the ball rolling for foreign trade exhibitions held in the Soviet Union. Today over 200 foreign and international exhibitions are held every year. In over 50 Soviet cities, the large "Chemistry" exhibition, for example, has been held in the USSR for the 11th time, "Instruments" (dedicated to the fourth time, "Electronics" and "Zdravokhraneniye" (health services) for the third time.

The Chamber is also active in a number of other fields. Thus, the Chamber renders services to 5,000 Soviet enterprises and organizations, assisting them in their foreign trade relations. It also renders assistance to foreign enterprises and organizations in their trade relations with the Soviet Union.

STEELWORKS IN EASTERN SIBERIA

The Neryungri coking coal deposits and the nearby Aldan iron province (Eastern Siberia) are to become the centre of iron and steel region in the future. A big steel complex is to be built there in the next five-year plan period (1986-1990) and in the early years of this period of it.

The raw material facilities available to this enterprise are unique. Over 30,000 million tonnes of top-quality ores are concentrated in the Aldan province which have been untouched for some 2,000 million years. They can be worked by the cheap open-pit method.

The output of the future steel complex is to go to the industry of Eastern Siberia and the Far East. The Baikal-Amur Railway which will be extended to Yakutia will make it possible to carry it, if necessary, to the centre of the USSR. In 1980, for instance, Siberia surpassed the European part of the country and the Ural in terms of fuel production. Thanks to the Baikal-Amur railway line, a proportion of the fuel produced by the Chagdominsk and Neryungri deposits will be carried to Far Eastern ports for export.

FLOATING PLATFORM

Shell-2, a new drilling platform, has been taken from Astrakhan to the port of Baku. Manufactured by the Astrakhan shipbuilding amalgamation it is capable of drilling 6,000-metre

wells at sea depths of 200 metres. The Shell-2 platform was designed by 20 research and design institutes, with plants in many cities supplying the hoists, electrical and other equipment.

First run of new Byelorussian dumper

A new BelAZ dumper, which can carry 180 tonnes of 50 km per hour, will speed up the mining process. The dumper produced by the Byelorussian auto works is about to take its first test run. It is planned to use these

dumppers, said the works' chief designer L. Dubynsk, of the Kuznetsk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz mines where they will carry overburden rock. They will be followed by heavy-duty, specially-built coal lorries whose manufacture is being accelerated at the same works.

Learning to drive the 18-tonne giant is no more difficult than an ordinary lorry and requires only a short period of additional training.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ADVANTAGES OF RIVER TRANSPORT

River is the cheapest form of transport, argues L. Bagrov, Minister for the Russian Federation River Fleet, in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Rivers are natural waterways, perfectly suited to transportation. No big investment is needed on upkeep, the minister stresses. The extensive network of waterways, stretching for 115,000 kilometres, is ideal both for big ships and ship convoys; minimal fuel and energy resources are needed for shipping large amounts of freight. The cost of shipping goods by river in the European part of the USSR, Bagrov continues, is 1.5 times less expensive than shipping goods via rail. In Siberia and the Far East, river shipments are 10 to 15 times cheaper than those sent via road. The "river-see" type of boat is particularly profitable. For instance, sawn timber, picked up in Karelia, can be shipped on such boats direct to FRG ports, thus saving up to 20 million roubles a year in export transactions. Still, Bagrov continues, there is a lot of room for improvement. Economists believe that over 38 million tonnes of freight at present carried by rail could be more profitably shipped via river, with 112.5 million roubles saving throughout the navigation period.

PERMAFROST: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The development of the natural resources of the North is inconceivable without a profound and comprehensive study of permafrost as a natural phenomenon, writes

Academician P. Melnikov and A. Pavlov in PRAVDA. In some places, permafrost to hundreds of metres deep, in one area of North-Western Yakutia, rock of below zero temperatures lies at a depth of 1,450 metres. Major deposits of oil and gas, as well as of diamonds, gold, coal, nickel, copper, tin and mineral fertilizers, are characteristic of permafrost areas. The North is rich in water power and timber; indeed, more and more natural resources from the northern and eastern parts of the country are being utilized in the economy, and will be increasingly so as time goes on.

Over the past few years, many prominent Soviet scientists have concentrated their efforts on the exploration of the permafrost situation along the entire Baikal-Amur Railway project (BAM), from Ust-Kul to Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

They have compiled a map of the BAM zone which has been awarded a medal by the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. In 1980, preliminary exploration began along a 500 km railway line which is to link Borkhakh, Tannu and Yakutsk.

Permafrost studies geared to the solution of national economic problems carried out over nearly one half of the territory of the country are both vital and promising, and this work should be encouraged in every way possible, the authors conclude.

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